

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 23.

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NO. 68.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TERMS:

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Six Months.....3.00
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OFFICE—Cecil Building, Government and Langley
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The Red River Rebellion.

SAINT PAUL, Feb 4

The New Nation of the 21st contains a full report of a mass meeting held at Upper Fort Garry continuing for two days, Jan. 19th and 20th.

The crowd assembled on the 19th being very large they adjourned into the open air where the meeting was continued for five hours notwithstanding the thermometer stood 20° below zero. Among those present were Donald Smith, Riel, Judge Black, DeSalaberry, Thiebaud, and O'Donohoe and others.

Riel moved, seconded by Pierre Leveille, that Thomas Burns take the chair. Carried.

Judge Black was appointed Secretary and Riel Interpreter.

The Chairman introduced Donald G Smith, who came forward and read a document handed him in Canada, dated Ottawa Dec 10th, and signed by the Hon J Howe, appointing him Special Commissioner to enquire into the cause and extent of the armed resistance to Governor McDougall and Governor McTavish, and ascertain what the people demanded.

He also read a letter handed him at Ottawa signed by Governor General Sir John Young, dated Ottawa, Dec. 12th, which stated that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of acting or permitting others to act, otherwise than in perfect good faith towards the inhabitants of the Red River district of the North-West; that fair protection would be extended to religious denominations of every persuasion (loud cheers,) and the titles to every description of property would be perfectly regarded, and franchises which have existed shall be duly continued and allowed, the right shall be done in all cases, and would be carried out. [Loud cheers]

Mr Smith then asked that Grand Vicar Thiebaud should read the letter he brought with him from Canada addressed to the Bishop of Rupert's Land and Gen McTavish.

Riel objected and said he did not want the documents read. [Cries of 'we will have them,' and cheers.]

The question as to who had those arose, and it was ascertained that O'Donohoe had taken possession of them.

Mr Bannatyne moved that O'Donohoe be requested to produce the letters. [Motion carried amid cheers.]

Mr Bannatyne demanded that the letters be delivered up. Riel seconded the demand and the letters were thereupon handed up by O'Donohoe, and handed over by that worthy.

Mr Smith then asked that a letter now in Governor McTavish's possession be produced.

It was read to the meeting. It was a letter containing a copy of a telegram from Earl Granville to Sir John Young, dated November 26.

It says "Her Majesty does not distrust the loyalty of her subjects, and hopes all question of rights and wrongs may be carefully discussed, and hopes an amiable spirit may prevail and a satisfactory understanding be arrived at."

The meeting then adjourned till the next day.

The meeting reassembled on the 20th, and was still larger than on the first day.

Judge Blake again refused to act as Secretary. Mr Bannatyne was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Donald G Smith then read a letter from Sir John Young to Mr McTavish, Dec 6th, accompanying Earl Granville's message, declaring that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of setting aside the titles of the Red River settlers,

The document was read amidst loud cheers from the assembly.

Mr Smith then addressed the meeting at some length, and said "he had many friends and blood relations in the Red River country and, as a Scotshman, felt some interest in the country and wished to see it prosper. He was not acting in the interests of Canada, but only so far as they were in accor-

dance with the interests of the Red River country. He believed a calm discussion of affairs could do no harm, but clear up everything satisfactorily."

He then read a copy of instructions given him by the Canadian Government to Governor McDougall, signed by Secretary McDougall.

After recess business was resumed.

Riel moved, seconded by Mr Bannatyne, that 20 representatives be selected by the English settlers to meet 20 French representatives on Tuesday the 25th at noon, at the Court House, to consider the Commission, and decide what would be best for the welfare of the country.

Cheers were then given for Fathers Lestue, MacIntyre and Richat, Mr Riel and O'Donohoe, and the Commissioners.

A Voice—"The resolution seems to cast doubt on Smith's Commission."

Riel and O'Donohoe—"We accept the Commission as genuine. The Council is merely to consider what should be done."

Riel then said: "Before the meeting breaks up I cannot but express my feelings. I leave here with fear. We are not enemies (Loud cheering.) But we came near being so. As soon as we understood each other, we joined in demanding what our English fellow subjects in common with us believe to be our just rights. (Loud cheering.) I am not afraid to say our rights [Renewed Cheers] We claim all the rights we are entitled to. Those rights will be set forth by our representatives, and what is more, gentlemen, we will get them." [Loud cheering.]

The meeting then adjourned.

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These Bitters are not a Bitter Pill to delight the eye, but a medical Preparation composed

of the best Vegetable Ingredients known.

The Great Blood Purifier.

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA OR INGESTION, BILIOUS REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. Such Diseases are produced by VITIATED BLOOD, which is generally produced by DIETARY, EXERCISE, ORGANIC, and other causes.

Cause the vitiated Blood, whenever you find its impurities passing through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and singular in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and all will be well.

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has a remedy been so well received and so generally adopted as this. It has been used with great success in all kinds of diseases of the lungs and throat, and especially for consumption, which is the most obstinate of them, and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept ready and given to children, as a preventive against the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that are most obstinate of them, and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. 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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, March 5, 1870.

Responsible Government.

On Wednesday the question of Confederation is to be discussed in the Legislative Council. All must feel that this forms the most important question of the session—of any session. It is not too much to say that it is the most important question that has ever been brought before the colonists. It is to the colony very much what matrimony is to the man—or woman. It is not good for man to be alone, was the decision of the Creator. It is not good for British Columbia to be alone, therefore it seeks union with Canada. But while the step is a wise one, if wisely taken, it is a momentous one. Like matrimony, it is for life. Unlike matrimony, no Divorce Court will open its friendly door should the union prove an unhappy one. To enter the Dominion is emphatically to pass the Rubicon. These are, indeed, serious reflections. Yet they should not cause the colonists to hesitate, but to study carefully and earnestly every step in this momentous march, not into Italy but into Canada. Carefulness and candor now may avert trouble and discontent hereafter. How often has want of candor cast a blight over wedded life. In uniting with Canada it, therefore, behoves us to approach the whole subject of conditions, settlements, dowries, reciprocal duties, rights and obligations in a spirit of candor and fairness. Regarding this colony in the light of the bride, let no false delicacy stand in the way of a clear, business-like understanding. We shall get on all the better for it hereafter. Of the terms generally we do not mean to speak at present; but we would invite attention to what we conceive to be the ground-work of a well-assorted and propitious union. As in matrimony, so in political union there are many important conditions which must form the charter of our rights; but as in matrimony so in Confederation there is a long list of contingencies which cannot be anticipated, much less specified. To provide for these British Columbia must have a constitution giving its people power to manage all such matters and things as do not fall within the scope of Federal functions. In handing over to the central government at Ottawa the larger and more national questions, we must be careful to take full power to manage those matters falling within the category of Provincial subjects. The mixed and irresponsible system proposed in the Governor's opening message would not do this. Under it the authorities at Ottawa would have virtual control of our local affairs as well as those of a more general nature. Under it British Columbia would occupy an invidious and disadvantageous position as a member of the Confederacy; and no matter how fairly we might be treated, that very inequality would beget suspicion, distrust and discontent. While having the fullest faith in the government at Ottawa, we do not think it right, in a matter of this kind, to rest upon faith what should be inscribed on parchment. While believing the Canadians to be a people peculiarly fitted to manage their own local affairs, under their several Provincial Constitutions, we must decline to believe them better fitted to manage the local affairs of this colony than are the people residing in it. Believe it, the people of Canada have no desire to do anything of the kind. The Government of Canada has no wish to put British Columbia off with a Constitution one whit less liberal than those conferred upon the other Provinces. The remoteness and difficulty of communication render it all the more necessary that we should have the fullest control of our affairs compatible with Federal rights. If we do not get our full political rights it will be the fault of the people! Very great ignorance exists respecting the subject of responsible government. There are many who confound it with representative institutions. Vancouver Island enjoyed representative institutions up to the disgraceful surrender of 1866, but never had responsible government. The absence of the latter principle made the former a failure—or very near so. Again, there are those who, perfectly understanding what responsible government is, think this colony is not prepared for it. It is 'party government' they say, and the population is too small, and the material out of which to construct cabinets too scarce to warrant the experiment. Responsible government is 'party government.' It involves the existence, more or less clearly defined, of two political parties—the government party or party for the time being in power; and the Opposition, or party seeking power. But what would we have under the constitution offered by the Governor? There would be at least three parties, and that, too, without the advantages to the tax-payers resulting from true party government under a responsible system. The colony wants political rest. To enter the Dominion with the constitution proposed would be to enter upon a fresh political agitation more bitter than any previous one. Instead of two parties we should have three or four parties engaged in unseemly strife about local affairs, while there would be one grand party agitating for that political constitution under which alone we can hope for any measure of rest or contentment. Depend upon it however important and advantageous the material conditions of union may be to this colony, these can never alone for the

absence of power, real power to manage our own provincial matters. Fair and equitable terms, with a constitution placing us on an equal footing with the other members of the Confederacy, is all we ask. More than that we have no right to expect. Less than that we will not accept!

Exports from the Colony of British Columbia for the year 1869.

Country to which Exported.	Value of Domestic Produce or Manufacture	Value of Foreign Produce or Manufacture
United Kingdom	\$192,710	\$12,250
British Possessions:		
New Zealand	7,245
New South Wales	38,311
Portuguese Islands	1,189
Victoria	11,193
Foreign Countries:		
Chili	28,973	1,000
China	19,708
Mexico	619
Pow.	43,144
Sandwich Islands	12,226	6,394
U.S. of America	293,760	45,791
Total	\$651,008	67,638

Domestic Produce or Manufacture

Foreign Produce or Manufacture

ARTICLES. VALUE ARTICLES. VALUE

Brics... 3 60... Ale... \$ 3,001

Bricks... 759 Bottles (empty)... 630

Castings... 2,652 Quarts... 6,268

Cranberries... 10,700 Dry Goods... 7,108

Coals... 119,820 Flour... 550

Fish... 4,608 Fruit... 137

Furs and Hides... 233,692 Household Goods... 100

Linen... 1,301 Iron... 4,870

Lumber... 252,454 Junk... 502

Porates... 120 Live Stock... 292

Tallow... 610 Mixed anconus... 10,714

Wool... 4,932 Molasses... 256

Paints... 400

Soaps... 11,370

Sugar... 3,654

Spirits... 8,850

Tobacco... 200

Toys... 183

Wines... 1,490

Government Stores... 3,500

Total... \$651,008 Total... \$67,638

AN AFFRONT REPELLED.—A story is told which may be commended to Parisian gentlemen as containing a valuable hint. Two Americans were dining with two ladies at an hotel in Baden-Baden. A Russian prince, who wished to pick a quarrel with them, purchased two bouquets, and sent them to the American ladies with his compliments. The Americans glanced pleasantly at the Russian, and sent him by the waiter who brought the flowers two napoleons. The offender was, it is stated, so chagrined that he left the room. It is thus shown that people who have abandoned duelling may be by no means so defenceless against personal affronts as might be supposed. —Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a good story of a Frenchman who was a great practical joker all his life, and even played a trick after he had lost the power of enjoying it. He left four large candles to be carried at his funeral, and they had not been burning fifteen minutes before they went off as fireworks.

People need not have wet or cold feet this winter Come and see for yourselves!

Government Street next to the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED.

50 GRANITE CUTTERS AT THE U. S. Branch Mint, Address,

L. R. MYERS & CO., San Francisco.

THEATRE ROYAL.

VICTORIA.

LESSER & MANAGER..... M. P. M. BATES

STAGE MANAGER..... J. H. YINSON

MACHINIST..... DAD ROBBINS

SCENIC ARTIST..... JOHN BESTON

Opening Night.

MR. BATES with pleasure announces to the public of Victoria that he will inaugurate a Limited Season of Legitimate Drama, at the Theatre Royal, during which will be produced a series of New Pictures in rapid succession. New Scenery, new Properties and a Company unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

BATES' LEGITIMATE DRAMATIC COMPANY

MRS. F. M. BATES,

MRS. JENNIE MANDEVILLE,

MRS. COX,

MRS. BELLA BIRD,

MRS. F. M. BATES,

MRS. VENISON,

MRS. BARRY,

MRS. MELVILLE,

MRS. NOBLES,

MRS. THORNTON,

MRS. GRAVES,

MRS. GRAHAM,

MRS. CLINTON,

MRS. WATSON.

MRS. BOSTON,

MRS. ROBBINS,

MRS. RASSE,

Saturday Evening, March 5th,

Will be produced the celebrated Drama by Tom Taylor and Chas. Read, entitled

NELL Gwynne.

Or, Court and Stage.

NELL Gwynne..... MRS. F. M. BATES

Francis.... Jonnie Mandeville

Major.... F. M. Bates

Samuel.... Harry

Wildman.... H. V. Vinson

With all the Ladies and Gentlemen in the Cast.

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Three Fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Room.

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will not accept COINS for RENTS as Well as other

payments to be made to me.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, March 5, 1870.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

March 4—Star Emma, Eversbank, Nanaimo
Schooner, 150 tons, 10 crew.
Cleared.

March 4—Sch Black Diamond, Rudlin, Spanish

PASSENGERS.

For San FRANCISCO, from Portland—Mr. & Mrs. F. M. Bates, Miss Jenny M. Davis, Mrs. H. Cox, Mrs. Billings, Miss Barry, Milton Nobles, E. C. McVille, E. Graves, E. Graham, R. Clinton, O. Thornton, Harry Watson, Dad Robbins Capt. Lewis' and wife, Capt. Ouis Parsons, Lieut. Berry, U.S.N., G. Davys and 15 in the steerage.

Auction Sales To-day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Yates street, will sell at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Chief Justice Needham, Duval Cottage, all his well-kept Household Furniture, Superior Grand Piano, Library of Standard Works, Saddles, Harness, Whips, Phaeton, Horses, &c.

For interesting Reading Matter see First Page

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.
Council met at 1:30 p.m.

PETITION.

Mr Drake presented a petition asking government aid for a steam engine for Deluge Company, which was read and referred to Committee of Supply.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr DeCosmos to move for returns respecting loans.

TEACHERS' ARREARS.

Mr Drake presented a report from Select Committee on school teachers' arrears, recommending the payment of \$3464. The report was laid on the table.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply
Mr Ball in the Chair.

MEMBERS' PAY.

Mr Holbrook moved that a sum be placed on the estimates for the purpose of paying the traveling expenses of elected members on the mainland for their attendance at the Council.

Mr DeCosmos moved as an amendment: "That the unofficial members be indemnified for their services in the Legislature for 30 days at \$5 per day; also their traveling expenses from their residences to and from the seat of government." The amendment was carried by the following vote:

Yea—Dewdney, Robson, Drake, Humphreys, DeCosmos, Wood, King, Alston, Bushby, Noes—Trutch, O'Reilly, Saunders, Holbrook, Pemberton. The other members voted during the vote.

DELUGE FIRE ENGINE.

Mr Drake moved that the sum of \$1000 be appropriated toward the expense of purchasing a steam fire engine for the Deluge Fire Company.

The motion was carried.

The committee voted the sum of \$340,105, the total estimates for 1870.

The committee rose and reported the estimates as voted by the committee, which were passed.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY.

The Attorney General moved a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$201,555.04 in 1868 and 1869 unauthorized by the Council. A long discussion had on several of the items in the schedule, and the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on the bill.

Council adjourned till Wednesday next, at 1 p.m.

ANOTHER FIENDISH ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED PERPETRATOR.—About ten days ago a small unoccupied house, situated near St John's Church, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames, which were evidently caused by an incendiary, were speedily extinguished. The house adjoined that of a colored woman named Balder—who some years ago separated from her husband, John Balder, keeper of a small shop of ikles and junk, on Cormorant street. Between this couple there has been a long-standing feud—Balder laying claim to the house in which his wife lives but into which she refused to admit him. Some ten months ago Balder went to the house and assaulted his wife, smashed windows and furniture and demoralized the establishment generally. He was arrested and punished for this violence, since which he has been heard to utter deep and dark threats against the woman. Naturally, when the fire was discovered, suspicion fell upon John Balder, but the Police, unable to find sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest, wisely held their tongues and abided events.

On Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, Mrs. Balder retired to bed and slept sweetly, we suppose—notwithstanding her continual difficulties—till the goddess of morsing with rosy fingers lit up the eastern sky. Then she arose and upon proceeding to the kitchen to make a fire, discovered that some one had anticipated her wish—that is, that a fire had been kindled, not in the stove, but against the back door and that it had burned a great hole in the threshold, singed and blackened the door and then burned itself out. Upon opening the door the villainous character of the attempt was made manifest. A quantity of shavings, well saturated with coal oil, had been piled against the back door, a quantity of coal oil poured upon the threshold and under the door, a gunny sack, also well wet with oil, thrown over the shavings and the pile fired. In the yard lay the little house dog—it swelled appearance indicating that poisoned meat had been fed to it. Further away, in the garden, were a pair of large shoes. These shoes were identified as belonging to John Balder! The gunny sack was identified as the property of John Balder! And Inspector Bowden proceeded southward to his store and took him into custody. The accused loudly protests his innocence.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Shortly after daylight yesterday Mr Bates set a corps of scenic artists, upholsterers &c., machinists at work, and the interior of the building soon lost the ragged appearance which has distinguished it of late. Mr. Bates has leased the building until July and intends to produce a constant succession of novelties. The celebrated drama of "Nell Gwynne," or Court and Stage will be presented this evening, with Mrs. Bates as the heroine, Miss Manderville as Frances Stewart, Mr. Nobles as King Charles II, Mr. Bates as the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Barry as Samuel Pepys.

THE California is expected to sail for Portland on or about Tuesday next. She has about 100 tons of freight for Victoria.

NEW MUSIC.—We have been favored by Mr. F. Bushell, the well-known musician and composer, with a copy of the Evening Star, just composed by him and sent to San Francisco to be printed. The piece is arranged for the piano, and belongs to a very high order of merit.

HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?—Where? To the Blue Post, where the lunch that is set from 11 till 3 each day would overwhelm an epicure with delight. Change of fate each day, with the exception of Yorkshire Pudding, which is an "institution" at the Blue Post.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABSALOM.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist, Shaving 12cts, Hair Cutting 25cts, Shampooing 25cts. That original cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

LETTERS from England to the 4th February were received at the Post Office yesterday.

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land on or about Tuesday next. She has about 100 tons of freight for Victoria.

THE ASSAY OFFICE DISCUSSION.—In the Legislative Council on Thursday Hon Mr Holbrook rose to a question of privilege. He said he was reported to have stated that "except Mr Claudet there was not another man in the colony who could give a correct assay." He (Mr H) intended to say that "there was no other man who could give a correct analysis." The hon Attorney General also rose to a question of privilege to correct a statement which appeared in the Colonist of the 3d inst., in which he was reported to have said that "there was not another man in the colony except Mr Claudet who could give a proper assay of minerals, and give the true quantity and quality," the fact being that his remarks were confined to the Mainland. He took this opportunity of correcting the misapprehension lest it should be construed to refer to a gentleman in this city who had regularly studied assaying both bullion and mineral in all its branches for years with some of the best assayers in the world. (Messrs Johnson, Matthey & Co.) whose certificate he holds of perfect competency in all respects to act as a qualified assayer.

GRANITE CUTTERS are wanted on the U.S. Branch Mint at San Francisco, many of the present hands having declared an intention of starting for Peace River in April. THE bark Atlanta sailed from Royal Roads yesterday morning for Nanaimo.

The Sir James Douglas returned from the East Coast last evening. No news.

The population of Comox is stated at a few less than 300 whites.

The latest phase of affairs at Red River will be found on the first page.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION—The Feeling at Lytton.

LYTTON, B.C., 24th Feb., 1870.
To the Honorable Legislative Council, per the Hon F J Barnard, Victoria:

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Lytton, called together on the evening of the above date, (the Rev J B Good in the Chair and Mr L D Loring, Secretary,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the startling intelligence that our present telegraphic communication may at any time be permanently closed owing to the refusal of our Colonial Government in taking over the line to work on our own responsibility, the following resolutions, moved by Mr J McCully and seconded by Mr Lattimer, were unanimously adopted for immediate transmission to the honorable member of this district, to be by him respectfully laid before the honorable Legislative Council now assembled, in the hope that they may assist in retaining an institution of such vital importance to this important portion of this colony:

That we have heard, with feelings of great alarm and regret, that the Mainland telegraphic line of communication between our interior and sea coast may at any time be dismantled, owing to the hesitation of Government in accepting the offer of its present owners to transfer all their interest in the same from Swinomish to Queen Charlotte or stand, simply on condition of the line being kept in repair and working order. The Government ground its fears of acceptance on the supposed great excess of expenditure over all receipts, in the event of their agreeing to the terms of aforesaid company.

That, having a practical knowledge of what they are now saying, this meeting would respectfully state its conviction that the line in question has been most inefficiently kept up, most unsatisfactorily worked, and a tariff maintained of so high a value as practically to shut out the public from a general and inexpensive employment of this speedy, popular and simple mode of communication.

That, in the event of the government assuming control thereof, putting the line in good repair—for doing which it has many facilities not available to the old company—connecting it with the postal service so as to make it the easiest and least costly mode of transmitting intelligence, and passing the line throughout from Swinomish to Barkerville, the general receipts would, we confidently believe, exceed any present calculations and render the line to a much greater extent than it is now anticipated a self-paying over-all institution.

That, in support of our preamble respecting the vital importance of this new, well-nigh universal civilized advantage and enjoyment, we would beg to point out very particularly:

The long time required to reach the different points of the Mainland interior by mail;

How the suspension of the telegraphic line would relegate our various inland settlements and towns to their former state of isolation and ignorance, which would now be so much more endurable;

How much inconvenience would thereby be occasioned.

To the government itself.

To the Mainland carriage and traffic.

To the inn-keepers and merchants generally, who are also interested in cheap and regular telegraphic communication between one town and another.

And to the Banks in transmission of treasure, owing to the greater risk and expense involved in conveyance, thereby depreciating the price of gold at the mines,

How crime would be so much less expeditiously repressed, whilst both our native and foreign population would feel encouraged to offend against the laws by the fact of the extinction of so swift a means of bringing offenders to justice.

How travel by land and water would be retarded and aggravated, it being a matter of great public convenience to be able to communicate from above with the head of navigation at Yale by telegraphic transmission.

How great a blow it would be to our reputation for progress with those abroad who might be attracted to make this colony their future home.

And lastly, how important in view of Confederation the possession of this line is in respect to our colonial assets in making the best terms possible of union with the New Dominion.

That, in conclusion, we feel we are representing the sentiments of the majority of those residing inland in urging upon the honorable Council the duty of encouraging the government to undertake the support of the line; and that considering the amount of revenue derived from this Mainland section of B.C. and the small amount recently expended in our behalf in the shape of public improvements, we consider we are deserving of a slight effort being made in our behalf in a matter of such great moment to our interests as is the maintenance of telegraphic communication, and that we shall deeply appreciate an effort to save us from experiencing the shame and loss incident to such a step of colonial retrogression.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA.—The S S California, Capt Rogers, arrived at midnight on Thursday bringing forty passengers, among whom were Mr F. M. Bates and Company, Capt Lewis and wife, Mr F. Weiller and Ouis Parsons. The California sailed from Portland at 6 a.m. on March 2nd and crossed the bar at 6:50 p.m. same day; arrived at Neah Bay on 2 p.m. on the 3rd after discharging passengers and baggage for Victoria, the California sailed for Port Townsend. She is expected to return to-day.

THE CAMILLA URSO CONCERTS.—A series of Grand Concerts in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, are in process at San Francisco in an immense pavilion. The Concerts are given under the auspices of a little Italian lady named Camilla Urso. Twenty thousand persons were present on the first and second days. The performers were several thousand, all the best amateur musical talent of the State having volunteered. The Library Association are in debt about \$150,000.

NEW MUSIC.—We have been favored by Mr. F. Bushell, the well-known musician and composer, with a copy of the Evening Star, just composed by him and sent to San Francisco to be printed. The piece is arranged for the piano, and belongs to a very high order of merit.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Shortly after daylight yesterday Mr Bates set a corps of scenic artists, upholsterers &c., machinists at work, and the interior of the building soon lost the ragged appearance which has distinguished it of late. Mr. Bates has leased the building until July and intends to produce a constant succession of novelties. The celebrated drama of "Nell Gwynne," or Court and Stage will be presented this evening, with Mrs. Bates as the heroine, Miss Manderville as Frances Stewart, Mr. Nobles as King Charles II, Mr. Bates as the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Barry as Samuel Pepys.

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land on or about Tuesday next. She has about 100 tons of freight for Victoria.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The Corsair, 345 tons, Saunders, and the Princess Royal, 613 tons, were loading at London for Victoria on the 20th Jan. The bark Alpha, 1100 tons, from Liverpool with the servants, put into Belfast, Jan 15th, windbound.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

New York, March 1—Latest foreign mails bring details of the opening of the famous Mordaunt divorce case, in which the Prince of Wales appeared on the stand as a witness. He was quite emphatic as to the insanity of the defendant. The most extraordinary evidence ever given in a Court room was elicited on the occasion. Later London papers contribute a continuation of the proceedings in the case. The evidence of Sir Charles Mordaunt is interesting as indicating the general feeling with regard to the character of the Prince of Wales. Sir Charles testified that before his marriage with Lady Mordaunt he knew of her intimacy with the Prince, and after the marriage warned her against continuing the acquaintance. He said he heard in various quarters certain circumstances connected with his previous character that caused him to wish her to break off with him. Notwithstanding this wish Lady Mordaunt continued to receive the Prince without the knowledge of her husband until the time when she made a voluntary confession that criminal intimacy had been existing between them. Sir Charles also testified to the discovery of a batch of letters and valentines from the Prince to Lady Mordaunt; but the Court refused to permit the letters to be read.

Europe.

LONDON, February 28.—A telegram from the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company says that the steamer Bombay, when about 15 miles from Yokohama, bound to India, was captured by pirates and sunk. The latter sank soon after with the loss of about 120 men. The Bombay was not injured.

BOMBAY.—The submarine cable from Bombay to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, was successfully laid by the Great Eastern. This link places England and her Indian colonies in direct communication. Messages from Bombay of two days date have been received.

ST PETERSBURG, Feb 28.—The funeral of Minister Burlingame took place on Saturday. The English, French and American Ambassadors acted as pall-bearers. The remains will be taken to America.

DUBLIN, Feb 28.—The destruction of property by the supporters of Osborne for Parliament, has been renewed with violence. At Waterford, on Saturday, the mob was greatly excited and very violent. The people were alarmed and applied to the police for better protection.

ST PETERSBURG, March 1.—It is reported that Q McLery Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Burlingame.

The remains of the late Anson Burlingame will be sent to the United States, via Berlin. The widow of the deceased remains at St Petersburg. He died of inflammation of the lungs.

ROME, March 1.—For the first time since 1850 the police permitted the wearing of masks in the streets during the Carnival. No trouble occurred.

Weather unfavorable and little animation in festivities.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the Reichsrath, Count Bismarck made a long speech on the abolition of the death penalty, he said the adoption of such a measure would be fatal to the new code. The Reichsrath, however, voted in favor of abolition by a majority of thirty-seven.

LONDON, March 1.—Dispatches just received announce that 56 lives were saved at the sinking of the Ocelia.

Auburton refuses to race the Cambria against the Sappho unless the latter allows time in favor of the Cambria to offset the difference in tonnage. Much indignation is evinced in sporting circles at this result.

The boat race yesterday between Saddler and Heath is supposed to have resulted as fore-arranged between the parties for betting purposes.

The insurance on the steamer City of Boston has been advanced. It is believed at Lloyd's that the steamer has run southward under canvas.

The Times criticizes the vagueness of Gladstone's remarks in Parliament last night, in reference to the proposed action of the Government in relation to the bills for the reform of the land system in Ireland. It does not believe there can be any thorough reform as long as Government fails to assert the majesty of the law. Crimes are still unpunished in Ireland, disorder is rampant, and the Government can never pacify or control Ireland or establish any policy until it asserts its power. The Times demands the adoption of such a policy without a day's delay.

DUBLIN, March 1—Lustre excitement prevails in Tipperary through disturbances arising out of the election of a candidate to succeed O'Donovan Rossa. Byham, who was supported by the Fenians, and known to be Rossa's choice, was defeated by only four votes. The successful candidate, who was present at the poll, was only saved from the mob by the police. An attempt was made to attack him at Clonmel, and he was pursued far towards town by armed bands of Rossa's friends. The police continued their protection until he passed the limits of the town.

That, in conclusion, we feel we are representing the sentiments of the majority of those residing inland in urging upon the honorable Council the duty of encouraging the government to undertake the support of the line; and that considering the amount of revenue derived from this Mainland section of B.C. and the small amount recently expended in our behalf in the shape of public improvements, we consider we are deserving of a slight effort being made in our behalf in a matter of such great moment to our

Perfumery.



In eight days at the most, without the use of any other liquid, this fluid, quite innocuous, restores to the hair its original shade, without staining the skin or linen.

This preparation entirely differs from all the hair dyes known to this day, which, without exception, have intricate of silver as their base.

Insist on every bottle bearing the signature,

Rigaud's
COLORIGENE
For restoring
to the hair
its original colour

LANGLEY & CO.
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO.

RIGAUD & CO'S
Perfumery,
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.
Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all Fashionable Circles.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE
THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.
Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP
Gives the skin a delightful lily surface and is all that can be desired as a delightful perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTIFRINE
dentifice Elixir of unequalled virtues. Sweetens breath, strengthens the gums and preserves them from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM
A brush dipped in water and Dentifrine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the tooth a brilliant whiteness.

MIRANDA OIL
—AND—
Miranda Pomade
For preserving and beautifying the hair.

ROSE POWDER
Its superiority must secure it the preference of persons desirous of preserving their beauty while gratifying the sense of smell.

GENUINE YLANGYLANG PREPARATIONS
Offered genuine and incomparable with any other sold under the same name, MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO. being the only original importers.

EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG
MANILLA BOUQUET
The two favorite perfumes for the haut-kerchief.

A CONNIMENT OF THE ABOVE
A elegant and superior toilet articles just received by

LANGLEY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO.

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Notices.

Notice of Removal.
Dr. DAVID HAN REMOVED HIS OFFICE

To the rear of the Cottontree Building, Langley street

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Residence as before.

Jas 31

In the Matter of Andrew Phillips,

deceased Intestate.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS

AGAINST the above estate are requested to present them for payment on or before the 18th day of March next, and all parties indebted to the above estate are requested to present their claims to the undersigned, the administrator appointed by the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

E. HARRISON, Yates st, Victoria, B. C.

JAS STRACHAN, Wharf st, Victoria, B.C.

22

Mineral Boring.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD
many years experience in boring mineral veins and

in every part of the world, I through practical knowledge of the Coal-Strata of this Colony, begs to inform all parties who are about to prospect for Coal that he is open for an engagement and holds himself ready to conduct any operation of that nature which may be entrusted to him.

MR J. DICK, Nantwich.

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